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金缕梅科一些种类的新异名

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New synonymies of some species in the Hamamelidaceae

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Abstract In the course of preparing an account of the Hamamelidaceae for the *Flora of China*, ten new synonymies are proposed, one in *Altingia* Noronha, one in *Hamamelis* Linn., one in *Rhodoleia* Champ., three in *Distylium* Sieb. et Zucc. and four in *Semiliquidambar* H. T. Chang.
Key words Hamamelidaceae; New synonymies

1 镰尖蕈树

Altingia siamensis Craib in Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1928: 68. 1928.—— *A. angustifolia* H. T. Chang in Acta Sci. Nat. Univ. Sunyatseni 1961 (4):52. 1961, syn. nov. TYPE: China. Guangdong (广东), Dapu (大埔), in dense forests, 1957-06-10, L. Deng (邓良 5031) (holotype, IBSC).

A. angustifolia is considered to differ from the other species in the genus by having narrowly oblong or lanceolate leaves with caudate-acuminate apices. However, these characters also occur in *A. siamensis* and there are no other characters that distinguish the two taxa.

Distribution: Guangdong (Hang River valley) and Yunnan (Jiangcheng Xian), China, also in N Thailand, Laos, and N and S Vietnam.

2 小叶蚊母树

Distylium buxifolium (Hance) Merr. in Sunyatsenia 3: 251. 1937.—— *D. buxifolium* (Hance) Merr. var. *rotundum* H. T. Chang in Acta Sci. Nat. Univ. Sunyatseni 1960(1): 40. 1960, syn. nov. TYPE: China. Fujian (福建) (precise locality unknown), P. Q. Tsoong(钟补勤)385 (holotype, IBSC).

D. lipoense Y. K. Li & X. M. Wang in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 8(3): 275. 1986, syn. nov. TYPE: China. Guizhou (贵州), Libo (荔波), alt. 600 m, in sparse forests, 1983-04-16, X. M. Wang (王雪明)164 (holotype, HGAS).

The original description of *D. buxifolium* var. *rotundum* indicated that it differs from var. *buxifolium* by having pubescent young branches, elliptic leaves with obtuse or rounded apices, instead of glabrous young branches, oblanceolate or oblong-oblanceolate leaves with acute apices. *D.*

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lipoense is considered to differ from *D. buxifolium* by having stellate-pubescent young branches, elliptic leaves with acute apices and styles 6 ~ 7 mm long. However, based on our studies these characters show continuous variation and there are no other characters that distinguish *D. buxifolium* from *D. lipoense* Y. K. Li & X. M. Wang

Distribution: Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Sichuan, Zhejiang.

3 杨梅叶蚊母树

Distylium myricoides Hemsl. in Hook. f., Ic. Pl. 29: t. 2835. 1907.—— *Distylium myricoides* Hemsl. var. *nitidum* H. T. Chang in Acta Sci. Nat. Univ. Sunyatseni, 1960(1): 40. 1960, syn. nov. TYPE: China. Zhejiang (浙江), Wenzhou (温州), R. C. Ching (秦仁昌) 2081 (holotype, IBSC; isotype, SYS).

D. myricoides var. *nitidum* is considered to differ from the typical variety of *D. myricoides* by having shiny entire leaves and subglobose capsules, instead of non-shiny, distally dentate leaves and ovoid-globose capsules. These alleged differences are insufficient to support the division of the species into two varieties.

Distribution: Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, E Guizhou, Hunan, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Zhejiang.

4 金缕梅

Hamamelis mollis Oliv. in Hook. f., Ic. Pl. 18: t. 1742. 1888.—— *H. mollis* var. *oblongifolia* M. P. Deng et K. Yao in Bull. Nanjing Bot. Gard. Mem. Sunyatsen. 1984: 125, f. 1. 1985, "*oblongifolis*", syn. nov. TYPE: China. Anhui(安徽), Huoshan(霍山), M. P. Deng & K. Yao (邓懋彬,姚淦) 80641, alt. 700 ~ 800 m, in humid places of valleys (holotype, JSBI).

H. mollis var. *oblongifolia* is considered to differ from var. *mollis* in its obovate to oblong leaves and adaxially brown sepals. However, these morphological characters are variable within *H. mollis*, and thus the establishment of the variety is not supported.

Distribution: Anhui, Guangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Zhejiang.

5 红花荷

Rhodoleia championii Hook. f., Gen. Pl. 1: 668. 1865.—— *R. latiovatifolia* G. A. Fu in Guihaia 11(3): 208. 1991, syn. nov. TYPE: China. Hainan (海南), Lingshui (陵水), alt. 500 ~ 700 m, in mountain forests, 1981-11-02, G. A. Fu (符国瑗) 2208 (holotype, HFB).

The original description of *R. latiovatifolia* indicated that it differs from *R. championii* by having broadly ovate leaves 6.8 ~ 9.0 cm × 5.5 ~ 7.5 cm, peduncles 4 cm long, petals 2.4 cm × 0.6 cm, filaments 1.3 cm long, anthers 0.3 cm long. However, these characters are quantitative and clearly fall within the variation range of *R. championii*.

Distribution: C and W Guangdong, Guizhou, Hainan (Lingshui) in China, also in Vietnam.

6 半枫荷

Semiliquidambar cathayensis H. T. Chang in Acta Sci. Nat. Univ. Sunyatseni 1962(1): 37. 1962.—— *Altingia chingii* Metc. var. *parvifolia* Chun in Sunyatsenia 1: 241. 1934, syn. nov. TYPE: China. Guangdong (广东), Wentong Shan (文通山), in dense forests, 1931-10-

07, H. Y. Liang (梁向日)61283 (holotype, IBSC).

S. cathayensis var. *fukienensis* H. T. Chang in Acta Sci. Nat. Univ. Sunyatseni 1962(1): 42. 1962, syn. nov. TYPE: China. Fujian (福建), Zhangping (漳平), alt. 700 m, 1942-11-21, Y. Ling (林镕) 4522 (holotype, PE).

A. chingii var. *parvifolia* is considered to differ from *Semiliquidambar cathayensis* by having leaves less than 10 cm long, petioles 2 ~ 3 cm long, undivided leaves oblong or ovate-oblong, rounded at base, lateral veins 4 ~ 5-paired. *S. cathayensis* var. *fukienensis* was described as different from the typical variety also in its leaves 6 ~ 8 cm long, undivided and elliptic-cuneate at base, lateral veins 7 ~ 8-paired. We consider that the recognition of these infraspecific taxa is unwarranted.

Distribution: Fujian, Guangdong, N Guangxi, S Guizhou, Hainan, S Jiangxi.

7 长尾半枫荷

S. caudata H. T. Chang in Acta Sci. Nat. Univ. Sunyatseni 1962(1): 37. 1962.—— *S. cuspidata* H. T. Chang in Acta Sci. Nat. Univ. Sunyatseni 1962(1): 43. 1962, syn. nov. TYPE: China. Zhejiang (浙江), Jingning(景宁), 1959-10-23, Hangzhou Bot. Gard.(杭州植物园)7303 (holotype, PE).

S. cuspidata is considered to differ from *S. caudata* by having oblong-ovate, densely serrate leaves and globose infructescences, but this character combination also occurs in the latter species.

Distribution: C Fujian, S Zhejiang.

8 细柄半枫荷

S. chingii (Metc.) H. T. Chang in Acta Sci. Nat. Univ. Sunyatseni 1962(1): 37. 1962.—— *S. chingii* var. *longipes* Y. K. Li et X. M. Wang in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 8(3): 275, 1986, syn. nov. TYPE: China. Guizhou(贵州), Libo(荔波), Exped. Guizhou Academy of Sciences (贵州科学院考察队)76536 (holotype, HGAS).

S. chingii var. *longipes* is considered to differ from *S. chingii* var. *chingii* by having leaves nearly rounded at base, lateral veins 6 ~ 7 paired, pubescent in vein-axil abaxially, infructescences 6 ~ 8.2 cm long. However, these characters are variable in *S. chingii*

Distribution: Fujian, Guangdong, Guizhou (Libo), S Jiangxi.

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摘要 作为对英文版《Flora of China》金缕梅科的分类学修订结果，本文提出了 10 个新异名，其中蕈树属 *Altingia* Noronha、金缕梅属 *Hamamelis* Linn.、红花荷属 *Rhodoleia Champ*.各一个新异名，蚊母树属 *Distylium* Sieb. et Zucc. 3 个新异名，半枫荷属 *Semiliquidambar* Chang 4 个新异名，并分别进行了讨论。

关键词 金缕梅科；新异名

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